

Cop-tube. (*Spinning.*) The tube in a spinning-machine on which the conical ball, or *cop*, of thread or yarn is formed.

Cop'ping-plate. (*Spinning.*) The copping-rail of a throstle-machine.

Cop'ping-rail. The rail or bar upon which the *bobbins* rest in the *bobbin-and-fly* or the *throstle* machine, and by whose up-and-down motion the rooving or yarn is evenly distributed. See **BOBBIN-AND-FLY FRAME**, or **THROSTLE**.

Heck. 2. The *fly* of a spinning-wheel.

In-ter-me'di-ate Frame. (*Spinning.*) The second fly-frame; an intermediate, in order of time, between the *slubbing* and the *roving* frame.

Jen'ny. (*Spinning.*) A form of spinning-machine invented by Jacob Hargreaves. A playful adaptation of the word *engine*. See **SPINNING-JENNY**.

Pin-cop. (*Spinning.*) A yarn, roll-shaped like a pear, used for the weft in power-looms.

Pirn.
3. The bobbin of a spinning-wheel.

Pot-eye. (*Spinning.*) A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning-frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

Press'er-frame. (*Spinning.*) One furnished with *presser-flyers*.

Ring-spin'ner. (*Spinning.*) See **RING AND TRAVELER SPINNER**.

Roll-box. (*Spinning.*) In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

Rove.
2. (*Spinning.*) A *sliver* of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting, ready for the farther processes, which vary somewhat with the respective materials. See **ROVING**.

Skein. 1. (*Spinning.*) A quantity of yarn from the reel, of silk, wool, cotton, or flax. Of cotton it contains 80 threads of 54 inches; 17 *skeins* make a *hank*; 18 *hanks* a *skein-dle* (English). See also **HANK**.

The word *skein* is derived from the Greek word *σχοῖνος*, a rope or a rush; indicating the material from which the ropes of Egypt were formerly made.

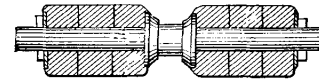
Skel'e-ton-frame. (*Spinning.*) A kind of frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

Slub'bing-bil'ly. The first spinning-machine for drawing and twisting slightly the *cardings* or scribbings of wool. See **SLUBBING-MACHINE**.

Spin'ning-mill. A name applied to a machine for spinning silk (see Fig. 5129), or to a factory where spinning is carried on.

Spin'ning-roll'er. A wheel in the drawing por-

Fig. 5413.



Spinning-Roller.

tion of a spinning-machine. (See **DRAWING-FRAME**, pages 743, 744.) The wheels are made to run in pairs, and formed the basis of the machine first invented by Lewis Paul in 1738, and brought into successful operation by Arkwright in 1769. See **SPINNING-HEAD**.

Spinning-rollers are made of various materials. The rollers themselves are made of iron; leather is the material principally used as a covering; rubber, vulcanite, condensed cotton, wood, paper, and cork have been used, also combinations of felt and leather, rubber, vulcanite, or gutta-percha and leather, felt or flannel and leather, cork and leather, felt and cork, as well as compounds of which glue is the principal ingredient; also bichromatized gelatine.

Twine-machine'. A spinning-machine for small hempen or cotton string. A *thread-machine*.

Twine-reel'er. A *mule-doubler*.

Wa'ter-frame. A name conferred upon the spinning-machine invented by Arkwright, and patented 1769.

The term *frame* was commonly applied in the midland counties of England, where the cotton, wool, and flax manufactures most abounded, to a mechanical structure in a wooden framework. Such were the *silk-frame*, *stocking-frame*, and *lace-frame*.

The *water-frame* was so named because its enterprising inventor, who first brought together the various machines for working on cotton, organizing them into a mill, employed water as the motor. See **THROSTLE**.

Wa'ter-twist Frame. The Arkwright spinning-machine for turning rovings into yarn, the first continuously working machine for *drawing*, *twisting*, and *winding*. See **SPINNING**, Fig. 5404.